THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9235, _

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago and Edinburg Off Cape Race.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE RETURN OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Important Interview with

Prince Napoleon.

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR

Hopes Entertained that Our Government will Disavow the Act of Captain Wilkes.

THE NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

ADVANCE IN ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES.

Advance in Cotton-Breadstuffs Dull-Provisions Firm,

&c.,

St. Jouns, N. F., Dec. 21, 1861. The steamship Arago, from Have on the evening of the 11th, vis. Southampton on the morning of the 12th inst., arrived off Caps Race at six o'clock this (Saturday)

The Arago has aixty-eight passengers, five hundred tons The dates per the Arago are four days later than those

per the America at Halifax. General Scott is a passenger by the Arago. His benith

is much improved.

There was a much disturbed state of feeling at War saw, Poland.

The steamships Edinburg and Canadian arrived at

The steamship Niagara arrived at Queenstown on the

The steamship Etna, from New York, arrived at Liver

The steamship Norwegian, from Portland, also arrived

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR.

Opinion of the British Minister in Parisment will Disavow the Action of Cap. tain Wilkes-Stocks Rising-France to Remain Neutral in Case of War-More

Troops for Canada, &c., &c.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that
the official opinion of the British Foreign Minister on the outrage perpetrated on the Trent is most precise and positive, namely :- That the violence committed by the Cap. tain of the San Jacinto is indefensible; and that by regarding the Commissioners, Mesers. Mason and Sivieti, as contra-band, Mr. Lincoln and his ministers contradict themselves, for they refused to admit they were aware of their presence. The correspondent adds that the Emperor Name son does not materially dissent from this view of the

The London Times of the 16th lostant says that the steamship Niagara's advices encourage the hope of a disavowal of the Ean Jacinto outrage by the Cabinet at Washington and the surrender of the Southern Commis-

The Niagara's advices caused an advance of fiveeighths in the price of consols. At Lloyd's there was less excitement, although little

was being done on war risks. Risks on American ships were offered, but refused.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined to three

The Bank of Amsterdam had raised its rate of discount

to four per cent. Consols closed on the 19th instant at 901/ 2 991/ for

money, and 90% a 90% for the account.

The Admiralty agent, Williams, of the Trent, had reselved a letter from the British government, approving

The first and third battalions of the military train, six hundred strong, with a battery of six pieces, and the Eighteenth company of the Royal Artillery, have been preced to proceed immediately to Canada. The Grenadier Guard are to hold themselves in readi.

The various military stations in Ireland had been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-nine regi-

The British government was negotiating for steamers

to transport troops to Canada.

The Warrior had been ordered to be supplied with eight Armstrong one hundred pounders, and to change her for a three years service on the 11th inst.

The Black Prince was being fitted out as rapidly as pos. The Chantleleer, carrying seventeen guns, had been ordered on immediate foreign service.

The British transport Melbourne sailed from Woolwich on the 6th instant, with troops, arms and ammunition for

The Hero, carrying eighty-nine guns, sailed on the 8th inst. to join the North American squadron, and the Sut-ley, carrying fifty-one gone, was to be despatched to the

The steamships Percia and Australasian were to sail for Canada on the 15th inst. with cleven hundred soldiers ave thousand stand of arms, three hundred tons of stores

and two field batteries. Other steamers were to follo them shortly.

A large sant of medical officers have been ordered to ada, and many sergeants as drill instructors for the

Conadian miktia. The Fifth Dragoon Guards had also recoived orders to embark immediately for Canada.

The French press, the Honitour excepted, say that in the event of war between I ngland and the United States

The Paris Bourse was firm and had advanced a quarter-The Rentes were quoted at 60f, 70c, on the 16th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MODELY MARKET.

LONDON MODELY MARKET.

LONDON, DOC 11, 1861.

Consols closed at 90 % a Dolf for money.

LIYERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sains of cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached
18,600 balse, including 5,000 balse to speculators and exporters. The market was at mer, and all descriptions had
aliebity advanced.

18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dirmer, and all descriptions had slightly advanced.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was dirmer but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPP MARKET.

The broadstuff market was generally dell. Walrefield, Nach & Co., and others, report.—Flour dell at a decline of 6d. a 1s. per bbi., quotef at 30s. a 24s. What quiet and declined 2d. per cental; red was firm at 11s. 9d. 12s. 8d.; red Southern, 12s. 9d. a 12s.; white western, 10s. a 12s. 6d.; white Southern, 13s. 9d. a 14s. 3d. Corn heavy, and declined 1s. a 1s. 9d. per quarter; mixed, 33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally firm and unchanged. Beet 1rm. Pork steady. Bacon has an upward tendency. Lard Qownward, with light transactions; quotations are at 48s. 3,51s. Tailow steady at 50s. a 51s.

LIVERPOOL PROUCE MARKET.

at 37s. 6d., pearls at 36s. Linsecd oil quiet; quoted at 55s. 9d. a 36.

THE LATEST MARKEYS.
LIVERYOL, Dec. 12, 1861.
COTION.—The sales of cotton for the last two days have een 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculars and exporters. The market continued firm, with a light advance.

tors and experiers. The market continued firm, with a slight advance.

The Manchester market continued firm and quiet.

Breanserpres dull. Flour declined 5d. a 1s. Wheat quiet at 2d. decline. Corn heavy and declined 1s, a 1s. 6d. Provisions.—Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacen upward. Iard downward. Tallow steady. Brounce.—Ashes firm. Rosin steady at 13s. 6d. Spirits turpentine nominal. Sugar inactive. Rice quiet, but steady. Coffee—No sales.

THE NEWS BY THE EDINBURG.

The steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool on Wednesday, via Queenstown the afternoon of Thursday, 12th inst., arrived off this point this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht, and her despatches

Her advices are but one day later, having salled on the

afternoon of the same day as the Arago.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 12th, en route to Hamburg.

The Etinburg has one hundred and ninety passengers and the American mails. She reports, of Bell Buoy, 11th,

at five P. M., saw the American ship Fidelia. General Scott, previous to embarking in the steamship Arago for New York, had a long interview with Prince Napoleon. It is reported that the General carries to America the expression of the French Emperor's desire to bring about a pacific solution of the question lately arisen between the English and American governments, consequent upon the seizure of Messra. Mason and Slidell.

The steamship Australasian was to sail on the night of
the 12th, full of troops, munitions of war, &c., for the St.

The steamship Ningara was appounced to sail on the nucceeding Saturday, taking 350 artillerists to Ralifax. There is no abatement in England of warlike prepara

The ship Mary Ann, from New York for Queenstown has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Latest Markets.

Corres—The sales of cotton yesterday and to day foot up 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull but steady, at un-DRADSTUFFS.—The market is full but steady, at unchanged quotations.
PROVISIONS.—The market is steady.
PROVICE.—Spirits turpentine firm at 66s. 6d.
LONDON, Dec. 12, 1861.
Consols closed for money at 90% a 90%.
American securities are nominal.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From a most reliable source I have been enabled to obain very important information of the operations of the rebels at Norfolk, and an expose of some of their intended

An expedition on a large scale is being fitted out to proceed against Hatteras Inlet and retake what was captured from them by Commodore Stringham. The fleet will consist of eleven large side wheel steamboats and propellers, and a number of ship's launches taken from the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is expected to rendezvous at Roanoke Island, and when joined by the gunboats now fitting out at the Navy Yard and fron works at Norfolk, will at once proceed to the coast of North Carolina.

Commodore Lynch, of Dead Sea exploration notoriety, now commands the rebel naval force infesting the waters of Virginia and North Carolina. The expedition against Hatteras Inlet is to be in command of Arthur Sinclair, late of the United States Navy, and a resident of Norfolk Captain Patrick McCarrick, late Captain of the passenger boats Coffee and Northampton, of the Bay line between Baltimore and Norfelk, is to be attached to the fleet as sailing master. Captain McCarrick is a native of Ireland and was master of the Coffee, or Winslow, at the time she was run ashere while endeavoring to assist the Freuch corvette Proney, which was lest on the North Carolina coast in November. In that exploit McCarrick set fire to the Winslow and came near losing his life.

All the sick, disabled, badly shed and clothed soldiers have been removed from Roanoke Island to Norfolk, lenying but a very small force at the former place.

Pally eleven hundred men are now employed at the Notfolk Navy Yard, a large portion of them being en-gaged in riding old and new guns. A number of the old guns which had been removed to Hardy's farm, back of St. Helena, directly opposite the Navy Yard, are being unmasked and returned to the yard, rifled and distributed. The mechanical direction of the yard is under the supervision of William P. Williamson, a resident of Nor-Canada lives had advanced four per cent. United States folk, and for many years an engineer in the United States fives and New York Contral shares also advanced on the Navy. He has been many years at sea; but owing to his habitual laziness, he has never done much service while at sea. The practical working man of this department is an Englishman named Carr, and he has now a recent importation of a large number of his own countrymen with him, who are engaged in making projectiles and rifled gons after recent English patterns.

When the yard was left by our force, an immenquantity of tumber was stored in the sheds, not one-fourth of which has been removed from the wet or mad docks. The wages of the men employed in the yard are, on an average, about one dollar and eighty cents per day which is paid only semi-occasionally, and then in shir plasters. As fast as the money is paid to the hands a reach is made to get rid of it. This is owing to an ni prehension of an attack by our forces, and in such a case these men dread to have any of the Southern currency found on their persons. This state of affairs is partly what causes so much suffering among the laboring

classess the period between pay days being so long. My informant assures me solemnly that the ma of the people beg and pray for a speedy advance of the Union troops, and as soon as the Stars and Stripes are unfuried on the points opposite Fortress Monroe we will receive such assistance as would drive the enemy before

last evening from Port Royal. She brings no later news than that by the Atlantic, except that a portion of the stone fleet had arrived at Charleston, and was being sunk outside to more effect unily obstruct the channel.

A bright light was seen from this place last night in the direction of Norfolk. It was probably caused by conflagration in that city. The S. R. Spaulding sails for Hatteras Inlet this after-

To slay has been very blustering and unpleasant. No

flag of truce was sent out day. A new mail route was opened to-day from Old Point Comfort to Cherrystone Inlet, on the Eastern Shore, by departure of the steamboat George Washington for

the latter place. The mail will leave here three times reek-Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The steamship Ericsson, Capt. G. A. Cole, from Port oyal, has arrived. The Ericsson left Port Royal on We inestiny. She towed seven of the stone fleet to to begin. The hulks were towed to a point about a mile out life the bar, where hix gunbouts were ready to place

Operations against SVarsaw Island were in progress, but nothing kad been accomplished when the Ericsso left. She will leave for New York on Monday.

NAVAL MATTERS AT BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1861.
The Beston Sunday Herald learns, on good authority, that the line-of-battle-ship Ver mont, now nearly ready for sea, is destined for a custom' house and hos Port Royal. She will carry thirty guns and a crew of not over 360 men. not over 300 mem.
The ship of the line Virginia, wh, oh has been on the steeks about forty years, and is rope; ted perfectly sound, will be launched the present week. S. te is an eighty four gamen, and requires a crow of \$24 men.—the same as the

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Map Showing Platte County and the Surrounding Vicinity.



THE TROUBLES IN PLATTE COUNTY, MO.

How They Affect Gen. Hunter's Department.

GENERAL HUNTER'S ULTIMATUM.

Our Map of the County and the Surrounding Vicinity, &c.

We have received many despatches relative to the bar barous conduct of the rebels located in this region of country. The vandalism and outrageous manner in which they have treated all belonging to loval men of the Union are so well known that the name of Si Gordon has be

come a byword. The part of Missouri in which Platte county is situated bolders on Leavenworth county, Kansas, the Missouri river only being the dividing line; and as long as the rebels are allowed to roam about in the former county, committing depredations without let or hindrance, so long will this part of Kansas be hourly in danger of a raid from such lawless vagabonds. The rebels here are not like an army fighting for of banditti, who would scarcely have any more respect for those who sympathize with the doctrine they pretend to uphold than they would for those who are opposed to em, providing that by an attack they could obtain

Such being the case, General Runter, some time since, issued the following emphatic proclamation:-

Issued the following emphatic proclamation:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KARSAS, FOR LEAVENMORTH, Dec. 2, 1861.
TO THE TRUSTERSOF PLATE OUT, PLATE COUNT, Mo.:—
GENTEREN—Having received reliable information of depredations and outrages of every kind committed by a man named St Gordon, a leader of rebel marsading bands, I give you notice that unless you seize and deliver the said Gordon to me at these headquarters within ten days from this data, or drive him out of the county, I shall send a force to your city with orders to reduce it to ashes, and to burn the house of every secessionist in your county, and to carry away every slave.

Col. Jennison's regiment will be entrusted with the execution of this order.

cution of this order.

The following persons are particularly directed to this notice:—David Huat, Clinton Cockerill, James Merryman, Robert Cain, John Murray, H. T. Freeiand, William Paxton, W. C. Bemington, Andrew Tribble, R. P. S. Ely, Jackson Miller, Robert Clark, W. Tutman, H. M. Cochrane, Samuel M. Hayes, Joseph Todd and Jonus Burkhart.

D. HUNTER, Majer General Commanding.

Certain persons are particularly warned in this pro-clamaticu that Gen. Hunter will stand no shilly-shallying and that he will follow out his intention to the letter. Col Jennison appears to be much dreaded in the neighborhood Consequently Gen. Hunter has taken advantage of that fear order." But why this fear? Lukewarm patriots and severe asporatons, making him out to be but"the leader of e band of marauding jayhawkers and banditti, eager only for spoils, little caring who are the victims." Colonel who are the Union men and who are the secessionists. Those who refuse the cath are assessed to pay the ex penses of the war. He books upon this war as precin tated upon the country by those who have deliberately pletted the destruction of the government. His view i mies of the Union. His process is to sift them out, and protect Union men while he scourges the rebels. The highest proof that Cabael Jennison has strictly obthat he has received for himself and the First Kansas cayalry the most marked testimonials of favor and ap proval from his superior officers. Recently General ments with which he was to be despatched to this ne belion is not safe, nor the rebols themselves unharmed with such persons as are his detractors, continually ringing in the cars of terrifled non-combatants words in ted, it can be no wonder that his name should enase county, the trustees would do their best to capture the rebels themselves, and either give them up or drive them out of the place.

The Colonel of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, i command of Weston, has also issued a proglamation relative to these maranders. It is as follows:-

The breaking market was generally dell. Walrefield, Nash & Co., and others, report—Floy dell at decline of 6d. a 1s, per bell; quoted at 30s. a 24s. Wheat quiet and declined 2d, per cental; red was firm at 11s. 9d. a 12s. del; white southern, 12s. 9d. a 13s. with twe vestion, 13s. a 13s. del; white southern, 12s. 9d. a 1s. 3d. Corn heavy, and declined 1s. a 1s. 6d. per quarter; mixed, 33s.

The kell of the second sidewheel stem are was laid in the ship house yesterday afternoon.

The provision market is generally firm and unchanged.

Beet time. Fork steady. Bacon has an upward teadency. Lard downward, with light transactions; quotations are at 4ss. 6.51s. Tellow steady at 50s. a 51s.

Rosin quie, at 18s. 6d. for common. Spirits turpentine sominal. Suga, easier. Bice firm. Aghes sleady; pots

cultivate a friendly feeling wherever it may be stationed. I came among you for the sole purpose of giving protection to the loyal people, or those who may desire to become so, and I wish to encourage all lawful pursuits and according.

tion to the loyal people, or those who may desire to become so, and I wish to encourage all lawful pursuits and avecations.

It has been reported to me that many citizens have left their homes and families, scattering themselves through the country. All such I desire to return at once, and become good loyal citizens. They and their property shall be protected when they give evidence of loyalty.

I have appointed Major Alfred Williams to act as Provest Marshal for the city of Weston and county of Platic. Every person leaving the city or county will be allowed to obtain a passport from him. No negro will be allowed to obtain a passport from him. No negro will be allowed to disaide of camp lines without a written permit from his master and a pass from the Provost Marshal, and especially will they in no case be allowed to go from the State without express orders from their masters and the Provost Marshal.

All firestims and ammunition is this city and vicinity, not in possession of officers or goldlers in the United States service, must be delivered up to the Provost Marshal, except with express license to the contrary. All squaris of armed men found spying about the county will be shot.

This will be rigidly adhered to.

be shot.

This will be rigidly adhered to.

W. JAMES MORGAN,
Celonel Eighteenth regiment Missouri Volunteers, com-

manding post.
Colonel Morgan's regiment is a portion of the command stationed in various places for the protection of the Unionists on the north of the Missouri river, and also to insure the safety of the railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph. The brigade headquarters is at St. Joseph, the Missouri militia being under Brigadier General Loan, and General Frentiss, with a body of troops several thou

sand strong, is pursuing Si. Gordon, with the intention of capturing him and his followers, but as yet has failed; for on Tuesday last the St. Joseph Journal published the fel. lowing paragraph:-

lowing paragraph:—
Upon General Prentise' arrival at Liberty he got acent of Si Gorden, and took the track; but Si doubled on him leaving seven of his companions in the lurch; and there were taken, and will form a valuable auxiliary force to the pickaxe brigade at Fort Smith. The capture of a few of his gang is better than nothing but if they do not get the ringleader the troops will have to do all their work afresh. At least, if they can succeed in scattering the band, and driving Gordon to the other side of the Missouri, we may trust to General Hunter and

Having thus explained the position of affairs in this vi OUR MAP OF THE NEIGHBORROOD.

The map embraces a section of country extending from a few miles north of St.' Joseph, on the Missouri river giving a perion of Gen. Hunter's department along the feer's western bank; showing the location of Fort Loaven corth, Wyandot and other recently noted places; fol ity where it takes its easterly course; showing

North Missouri Railroad, and particularizing certain places on either side of the same to the city of St. Joseph In it are specified the locations of many places men-tioned in the earlier stages of the Missouri rebellion A short distance southeast of Kansas City is the little town of Independence, often held by both sides of the contending armies, but never at the same time; and out the opposite side of the river to the northeast is the town of Liberty, near which the battle of Blue Mills took place, when the Union troops were advancing from St. Joseph to the relief of Lexington, and at which General Sturgis was reported when Lexington fell. A United States arsenal is located a little south of Liberty, and due north of that town is the fown of Platts. burg, situated on the branch railroad in the course of construction from the North Missours Railroad to the rive City, the reader arrives at Platte City and Westen both headquarters of General Hunter. The next most import of many a serious rebel riot, and which was for several lere excluded from the residents unless they ment of the United States, and linked them burners. The mails, during this unfortunate period. as the St. Joseph Journal described it at the time, al law was at an end, and anarchy was triumphant. the strong arm of true patriotism arose, the rioters were put down, Union troops took possession of the place, and although martial law still prevails, the loyal citizens flud that such a martial law is perfect liberty to that im-pored by the pretended supporters of the independence of The other portions of our elegant little map explain themselves; and, as almost every point therein may be brought into notice before long, we advise our readers to preserve it for future reference.

Society takes place to-day at the Aster House. Amongst the guests expected to be present are the six New England Governors, Governor Morgan, the Hon. Charles Anderson, brother of General Anderson, and Colonel Muiligan, the hero of Lexington. The gothering is expected to be the most brillfant and interesting that has taken place NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Star of the South and Philadelphia.

The Rebels Attempt to Drive the Union Troops from Tybee Island.

Reinforcements Sent from Hilton Head.

THE STONE FLEET AT CHARLESTON,

The United States steam transport Star of the South Capt. Kearney, from Port Royal December 18, arrived a this port yesterday morning, bringing one day's later The United States steam transport Philadelphia, from

Port Royal, also arrived yester lay. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Tybes Island the night of the 17th instant. The steam transpor Marien arrived at Hilton Head the following morning, and reported that it was from the robel guns at Fort Pulaski, who were attempting to drive the Union forces from Tv the island after receiving on board a reinforcement of

PASSENGERS PER STAR OF THE SOUTH. Captain J. J. O'Mallay, Company H, Forty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers. Captain A. B. Nicholson, Forty-seventh regiment New

eight hundred troops, probably from General Viole's br

York Volunteers Lieutenant Edward Lanter, Forty-seventh regimen New York Volunteers J. H. Meyers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, Dec. 18, 1861 Departure of Ninetsen Vessels of the Stone Fleet from Po Royal-Their Arrival at Charleston Harbor-The Pawnce Fired upon by the Rebels-Preparation for the Effec-

OPERATIONS OF THE STONE FLEET.

tual Blockade of Charleston, dc.

The stone fleet, to the number of nineteen sail, left Port Royal barbor on Tuesday morning, in company with the gunboats Ottawa, Pocahontas and Seminole, and the ransports Philadelphia, Cahawba and Ericeson, the Cahawha haring on board Captain Davis, of the Wabash, to whom the closing of Charleston harbor is entrusted— the fleeter of the ships being under canvass, and the slower ones towed outside the bar, where all an-chored during the night. Early the next morn-ing the fleet weighed anchor and were soon under canvass, two of the slower ships being taken in charge by the Philadelphia, two others by the Cahawba and two by the Ericsson, the others trusting to their canvas. For some time the fleet was togother, the vessels under sail very nearly equalling the speed of the steamers, with their heavy tows; but towards mid-day, the breeze dying away, those ships under canvas were slowly left astern by the steamers, and soon were receding one by one from our view beneath the distant

About three o'clock we came in sight of the lighthou upon Morris Island, when we heard the beeming of heavy ed by a dense column of smeke that rose to a great height in the air. Evidently Secosh thought an attack was to be made. The guns, I afterwards learned from Captain Davis, were those of the Pawner, which ship had been sent upon a reconnoissance of the region

Continuing our journey, we reached our blockading Reet as the sun was dipping, red as crimson, in the far away western edge of the circle of which we seemed the centre. Here all let go the anchors, and a boat was despatched from the Philadelphia, with Mr. despatched from the Philadelphia, with Mr.

the government agent of that ship, who
on board of the Cahawba to receive
despatches or orders from Capitalo Bavis,
receiving letters and orders, Mr. Ives returned to
hiladelphia, which was immediately gotten under went on board of the Cabawba to receive any despatches or orders from Captain Davis. After receiving letters and orders, Mr. Ives returned to the Philadelphia, which was immediately gotton under way for New York.

The stone fleet was to be sunk the following morning. e Eriesson was kept to assist in the work and take off

New York. The circular issued by General Sherman with regard to the different members of the press was, upon a promise on the part of the reporters not to send for publication any information that might be of use to the rebels, re. called, and motters stand as they were before. Letters will be forwarded by the Erierson, with a full account of the sinking of the stone fleet.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Dec. 16, 1861. Trip to Tybee-A Secretion Steamer Shows Ittelf-Th British Tower-Light House-Stone Fleet, do., do. We took a trip down to Tybee yesterday, for the purpose of towing down a schooser carrying the mail and a ot of stores for the troops stationed there (Forty-sixth

New York) forwarded from New York by Adams' Ex-

press. We found the razeed frigate Savannah and gun-

boats Seminole and Star maintaining the blockade. At eight o'clock this morning a secession steamer, sup or, apparently with hostile intentions. When within and, she turned broadside to us and we expected ant to see her open fire. But baving suddenly twelve and eighteen-pounders-she evidently concluded gance went back to the fort. The chances for a

the vessels-of-war, and might have exchanged a fewahots before either of the gunbosts got under weigh. The little Havana ferry boat, the Regla (which it is expected will be condemned as a prize), pulled up anchor in a burry and took refuge under our lee. The Regia had ing taken the inside passage. She towed three large launches, each having a Parrott gun on board to be more ed on the fortifications now being strengthened and com

pleted by the Forty-sixth.

The old tower built by the British in the old Revolutionary war is quite a curlosity. It is sircular in form, about thirty or forty feet high, twenty feet inside diame-The upper part is pierced for twelve guns; the lower part by another tower of much less diameter than the main openings apparently for musketry. In the interior is a column, built partly of brick and timber, with beams

radiation and let into the heavy wall to strengthen it. The time honored lighthouse, originally built as far back as 1793, is a mouraful monument, with its disfigured and blackened walls, of the rebellion. The inside was entirely burned out by the rebuls, and nothing but the walls and the remains of the iron frame work of the lanthe base of the tower. It was regarded as an old friend by our constwige navigators, who saddy feel the loss. It is to be hoped the government will soon have the light replaced. The troops are hard at work, under Colonei esa, throwing up intreachments and perfecting the earthworks commenced by the rebels around the old

Four large vessels of the stone fleet have been sunk off the shore, so as to form a breakwater to enable boats to land, as the surf refts in with violence, and is exposed to northers. Two of these veterans of the sea are the Peter Demill and South America. Thrown together as wrecks. they forcibly called to mind a picture of the great de struction of shipping in the harbor of Hayana during the hurricane of 1846. The island is very sandy, and covered with a stanted growth of live eak, pine, helly, pal-

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE. Harres Hean, S. C., Dec. 14, 1861.
The Line of Coast Now Occupied by Our Troops—New Chasnels of Commerce—Sa annul and Charleston to be Closel. Up-Southern Union People Claim the Protection of Our

Soldiers—Matters in Sacannah, dc., da. The Union troops now possess the seacoast for eighty or ninety miles. Beaufort and Port Royal island is our first advance island, and from it the march to Savannah or Charleston will be a short story when we get ready. The new expedition down the coast has been abandoned for the present. A few stone ships in Charleston harbor will make Sunter and Moultrie valueless, and shot out the next of treason from all commercial importance hereafter, and trade will find a new channel through Beaufort. Tykee Island is ours, and from it Pulaski can be reduced; we have already found the inside passage, and our gunboats have been between the fort and Savannab. A Mr. William Harding and his wife came in to-day from Tybee Island, claiming the protection of the authorities as loyal citizens. They rode through the camps, and are the first who have come out in the Union cause. They represent Savannah as in a deplorable state; the whole city completely demora-lized, great want of provisions, and all leaving who can If the government really understand the importance of our success here, it will give us 50,000 mon, and then—as good as 50,000 more—lend us General McClellan for sixty days (no di respect to our general office:a). I believe that the rule of the traitors will be at an end, and then the good and loyal men of the South will dare to speak. The average of our weather is glorious, like our

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 9, 1861 The Gunboat Furter-What She Has Done-The Rebei Flag and Staff Shat Away-The Officers of the Furbes-Their

Positions During the Engagement at Port Royal, &c.
When the fleet left Hampton Reads the gunbeat R. R. Forber was selected to remain and bring the flag officer his despatches. This was the first acknowledgment of her speed, and well she proved it indeed. She came up to the flagship off Cape Henry, and, having delivered the desputches, was ordered to assist the gunboat Unadilla to her station abreast the Wabash.
In the terrible gale which succeeded she rendered effi-

cient service to several distressed vessels, especially the Commodore Perry and the schooner Rachel S. Miller. On Great Ropublic over the bar, she started after her; but and she had to drop the vessel and start up for the fight. Running up within 400 yards of Fort Walker, she stopped and at the fourth fire the after gun of the second and at the fourth ire the after gun of the second division, in charge of Master Wm. Tomlinson, shot away the rebel flagstaff. Cheers upon cheers reaconded from the fleet, and, being ordered by the flag officer to leave her dangerous position, she winded her way through the fleet, amid the huzzas of all, and reported to the flagship. There she received orders to take a position a little farther off, not emilade the batteries. Pfisonally the Stars and Stripes waved over Secessia, and then the cheers resounded through the vanited heavens. Too much came to be said in praise of the officers and mon of this vessel. Her surgeon—Louis Michel—one of your townsmen, rendered very effective service, and insisted on working a gun in a very exposed situation. Master Wid, in charge of the First division, showed himself fully equal to the occasion, and some of the rechels will leng remember his deadly shots from an eighty-pound rifled gun. Master Teminson, in charge of the Second division, was also very fraves, and at the fourth for shot away the flagstaff. Master Berner, her signal officer, and Paymaster Morton, were first in one place and then in another, rendering all necessary and. Lieutenant Communing H. H. S. Newcomb, and her executive officer, Merrest, directed the motions of the versal and the fire of the divisions, unmoved among the murdarous shower of shot and shell, and imparting courage to all by their cool deportment and already orders.

UNITED STATES STRAMER MOUNT VERNON, }
OF BEAUTOUT, N. C., NOV. 29, 1861.

The Sailing of the Mount Vernon—An Officer Left Unbind—
A Chase for His Vessel—The Versels Blockeding Beauforts
North Carolina—British Ships in the Harbor—Changes

under weigh when I went on shore, and had to sail, because of the tide, before I got back. I went down to Hampton Reads in the Baltimore and Norfolk mail boat, which sailed two hours after the Mount Vernon, and arrive! about half an hour before her. I was on board as soon as she anchored. We remained one hour as Hampton Boads, and then sailed for this place. where we have since laid. We are the senior officer. We have two other vessels under our orders, viz.:-the United States barks Brazillera and Gemebok. There are two fine large English ships and a bark laden

You will see by the enclosed list that we have had a good many changes among our officers. It speaks very well for captain tillisson that, of the three master's mater when he teek from New York with him is May, one is master and executive officer, one master, and the other coast pilot. We expect to get up to Old Phint about the middle of January next, and do not expect to hear one word from home before that time.

DECKMIN 6, 1861.

The vessel by which I had hoped to sand you the letter of the 20th alt. proved to be the United states steamer State of Georgia, ordered down here under our orders, so there was no change of sending it until now, as she returns to Old Point, by which you will get these letters. We all hope that she will get back by Christmas day, so as to bring as fresh meat and vegetables.

The following is a list of the olicers of the Mount Vernon.

on:

Comminder—Cliver S. Glisson.

Master and Eccustic Office—Aleck Allen.

Masters—Heary S. Starges and John D. Barclay.

Auticlant Payments—Henry Y. Glisson.

Articlant Surgeon—Samuel B. Hoppin.

Chief Engineer—Joeph M. Knight.

Austent Engineers—John Laudner and James H. Horsford.

Coost Pilot-John P. Foote.

Master's Mate-Holtert C. Wright.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISHURG, Pa., Dec. 22, 1861. Henry Solther has been appointed Surveyor General of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. H. Kelm, who has been appointed and confirmed Brigadior General.

A State flag was presented yesterday to the Eighty-

fourth regiment, which will start to morrow for Romney. The One Bundeed and tenth regiment, now full, starts for the same destination on Wednesday. Covernor Curtin has gone to New York to attend the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I have seen an article in your paper praising extravagantly the painting of the yacht Henriotta, by de Haas, which is not to be compared to that of the Rebecca, by Van Pecat. In general it is the habit of marine painters o flatter the subject which they paint, but in this paint ing of the yacht Henristia, on the contrary, she is made to appear quite a small and contemptible vessel. In this respect the artist has not done justice to the Henristia at all. Your marine reporter calls attention especially to the sky and the sen, as represented in this painting, and bestows the highest praise upon the execution of this part of the painting, whereas this is exactly the point in part of the painting, whereas this is exactly the point in which the artist has been most unsuccessful. He repre-sents the sky as of a deep, deep blue, and the sys cient in the knowledge of harmonizing colors in such Such a sky is rarely seen, even in Italy, much less at Sandy Hook, where the yacht is supposed to be lying. If he had represented the sky as cloudy, and thus in some dogree in union with the raging of the waves below, it would have been a good painting for a vessel on sea to the focal plane of the light, and ninety two from the coast of England; whereas, nothing of the kind is ever seen as Sandy Hook. It will take many years before this artist will be able to attain the position as a marine pointer which was held by our lamented Van Beest, and many more still before he can equal some of the great marine painters of Europe.

Sgaring Up Town. -The Central Park ponds, though covered over with ice from one half to one inch thick, yesterday, were deemed unsafe for skaters, who were excluded avenues by the bursting of the Croton pipes, was, however, frozen over, and afforded tolerably good skating, which was improved by a large number of youngsters The principal attraction, however, was another pond between Third and Fourth avenues, near Hamilton square, which was well frozen, and occupied by some two or three hundred boys and young men.